

ACC NR: AP7011022

paramagnetic amplifiers and to the investigation of their spectra and relaxation characteristics. The ruby was investigated in Prokhorov's laboratory and was proposed for use in quantum paramagnetic amplifiers.

Prokhorov's works in quantum radiophysics were highly regarded. In 1959 Prokhorov and Basov were co-recipients of the Lenin Prize for developing a new method for the amplification and generation of electromagnetic waves.

Prokhorov in 1954 became supervisor of the Oscillations Laboratory, which under his supervision developed into two new laboratories of the Lebedev Physics Institute: the Radioastronomy Laboratory and the Quantum Radiophysics Laboratory. A professor at Moscow State University since 1957, Prokhorov there organized the Laboratory of Radiospectroscopy at the Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics. One of the paramagnetic amplifiers for 21-cm waves constructed under Prokhorov's guidance was installed on the 22-m parabolic mirror antenna operating at the Lebedev Institute's Radioastronomy Station at Pushchino (near Serpukhov) for use in observing hydrogen emissions from space.

During this period Prokhorov directed a great deal of attention to the search for new crystals for amplifiers and generators in the range of millimeter and submillimeter wavelengths. His greatest attention was given to

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ACC NR: AP7011022

lasers. In 1958, Prokhorov proposed a new type of resonator for submillimeter waves, the so-called open resonator in the form of two parallel mirror surfaces.

In 1960 Prokhorov was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences USSR in the Department of General and Applied Physics. Since then he has concentrated primarily on the study of processes in crystal lasers. Prokhorov has investigated and prepared crystals from fluorite with dysprosium and other impurities and has succeeded in using solar radiation to pump fluorite crystals.

A new principle for the operation of quantum generators by utilizing the two-quantum transitions was developed in 1963 under Prokhorov's supervision. The construction of multi-photon (in particular two-photon) transition lasers is the future of quantum electronics.

In 1964 Prokhorov along with Basov and Charles Townes was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics. Prokhorov has since achieved significant results in developing continuously operating lasers for use in radiocommunications and technological operations.

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Under Prokhorov's guidance investigations have been proceeding in solid-state physics, particularly in the area of the behavior of superhigh-frequency solid-state plasma. This trend should open up possibilities for the construction of new physical devices and a new type of solid-state amplifier.

Through the initiative and under the scientific guidance of Prokhorov, a special system for obtaining continuous superstrong magnetic fields with intensities of the order of hundreds of kilooersteds has been developed. This will be the first such installation in the USSR.

A. M. Prokhorov has conducted investigations ranging over various fields of physics. The results of his investigations have been published in more than 160 scientific reports. A member of the Department of General and Applied Physics, Prokhorov is also Vice-President of the International Radio Association (URSI) and its Chairman of its Soviet committee.

Prokhorov's works have influenced considerably the development of modern physics. His scientific and organizational activities have greatly affected the whole complex of works in quantum radiophysics carried out in the USSR. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [FSB: v. 2, no. 9]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 6/6

L 14498-66 EWT(1)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m) IJP(c) GG/AT

ACC NR: AP6003755

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/001/0024/0027

AUTHOR: Veselago, V.G.; Glushkov, M.V.; Rukhadze, A.A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P.N. Lebedev, AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The amplification of electromagnetic waves in solid-state plasmas

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 24-27

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave phenomenon, plasma electromagnetic wave, plasma oscillation, solid state plasma

ABSTRACT: Recently, numerous researchers have investigated the possible <sup>21,44,55</sup>electromagnetic wave amplification in solid-state plasmas in the presence of carrier drifts. Starting from the linearized system of Maxwell's equations, the equation of motion of two types of carriers, and the equation of continuity, the present authors develop a theory of and study the conditions for the amplification of UHF oscillations in solid-state plasmas in the presence of carrier drifts in external electric and magnetic fields. An analysis of the results shows that there are favorable conditions for the amplification of waves propagating along the magnetic field in a plasma with an unequal number of carriers. An estimate is given of the maximum frequency which can be amplified, of the amplification, and of the

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1. 14498-66

ACC NR: AP6003755

power dissipated in InSb and in Sb samples containing admixtures disequilibrating the number of carriers. The respective carrier concentrations are  $\sim 10^{17} \text{ cm}^{-3}$  and  $\sim 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , and the maximum frequencies which could be amplified are  $\sim 10^{10} \text{ sec}^{-1}$  and up to  $10^{12} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ . Orig. art. has: 13 formulas and 1 figure. [08]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 19 June 65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006  
ATD PRESS: 4197

OC  
Card 2/2

L 00753-66 EJA(k)/FBD/ETF(1)/ERG(k)-2/T/EMP(k)/ENA(m)-2/EJA(h) IJP(c) WG

ACCESSION NR: AP5021731

UR/0386/65/002/002/0077/0079 43

AUTHOR: Veselago, V. G.; Orayevskiy, A. N.; Strakhovskiy, G. M.; Tatarenkov, V. M. 44 41B

TITLE: A new method for tuning a maser 25 44

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pisma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 2, no. 2, 1955, 77-79

TOPIC TAGS: maser, resonator, microwave generator

ABSTRACT: The maser with two series connected resonators has previously been studied in detail by several authors. It has been shown that the amplitude and phase of the field in the second resonator are given by the expression:

$$E \sim \frac{N}{Z_{\text{eff}}} \langle P(\tau_1, \tau_2) \rangle e^{-i(\omega_n - \omega_s)T}, \quad (1)$$

where  $P$  is an independent function of the intensity of the field in the first resonator and of the transit time through the first ( $\tau_1$ ) and second ( $\tau_2$ ) resonators;  $N$  is the number of molecules in a unit of volume;  $Z_{\text{eff}}$  is the effective impedance of

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L 00753-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021731

the resonator with respect to the molecules contained in it;  $\omega_1$  is the frequency of oscillations in the first resonator; and  $\omega_{12}$  is the molecular transition frequency. The symbol  $\langle \rangle$  indicates averaging with respect to the velocities of the molecules,  $T$  is the transit time of the molecules between resonators. It is evident from this approximation that when  $\omega_{21} \neq \omega_1$ , the phase difference between the oscillations in the first and second resonators depends on the distance  $l$  between them. When  $\omega_{21} = \omega_1$ , the phase difference is zero for any  $l$ . Thus the frequency of the maser  $\omega_1$  can be tuned exactly to the transition frequency  $\omega_{21}$ . Actually, if the distance between the resonators is varied by the quantity  $\Delta l$ , the phase of the oscillations in the second resonator is changed by the quantity

$$\Delta \psi = (\omega_1 - \omega_{21}) \frac{\Delta l}{\bar{v}}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\bar{v}$  is the velocity of the molecular beam. If it is assumed that  $\Delta l$  is very nearly 10 cm,  $\bar{v} = 5 \cdot 10^4$  cm/sec, and  $\omega_1 - \omega_{21} = 10^{-10} \omega_{21}$ , then  $\Delta \psi = 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ , which corresponds to a change in the phase angle by approximately  $0.01^\circ$ . For practical purposes, the accuracy in phase measurements limits determination of emission frequency to an accuracy of  $10^{-10}$ . It is also possible to use modulation of the distance between the resonators according to the law  $\Delta l = \Delta l_0 \cos \Omega t$ . This causes phase

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L 00753-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021731

modulation of the field in the second resonator due to periodic variation in the transit time  $T = l(t)/v$ . The amplitude of the phase modulation is found from expression (2). Periodic modulation of the distance between the resonators may be used to record small changes in the phase difference between the oscillations in the first and second resonators since the method of synchronous detection can be used in this case. The advantage of this system for tuning is that it eliminates the effect of the traveling wave on the tuned frequency. If the spectral line used for emission consists of a single component, frequency  $\omega_1$  will coincide with the transition frequency  $\omega_{21}$ . Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Physica Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27May65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 8/3



L 10294-63

EWI(1)/IEC(b)-2/BDS/

ES(w)-2--AFFTC/ASD/SSD--Pab-4

ACCESSION NR: AP3000994

5/0109/63/008/006/0967/0972

AUTHOR: Veselago, V. G.; Kosichkin, Yu. V.

TITLE: Magnetic field stabilization by means of a spin oscillator

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 6, 1963, 967-972

TOPIC TAGS: spin oscillator, magnetic field stabilization

ABSTRACT: Fig. 1 of Enclosure shows the block diagram of a phase-stabilization system including spin oscillator based on water protons in a decimolar aqueous solution of CuCl sub 2 and operating at a frequency of approximately 20 Mc. The system was utilized for stabilizing a permanent magnetic field of approximately 5000 oe by comparing its signal with the reference signal of an audio oscillator. A phase detector based on a common balancing circuit served as the comparing element. The signal of the spin oscillator 2 (Fig. 1) amplified by the stage of the h-f amplifier 3 and the signal of the crystal oscillator 5, whose frequency differed from that of the spin oscillator 2 by several kc, were simultaneously applied to the mixer 4. Then the phase of the filtered and

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L 10294-63

ACCESSION NR: APJ000994

3

amplified signal of the difference frequency was compared by means of the phase detector 7 to the phase of the reference signal from the audio oscillator 8. From the output of the phase detector 7, the signal, amplified by the d-c amplifier 9, controlled the current in the feedback coils 10, thereby bringing the magnetic field to the desired intensity. Control of the stabilization system was effected by an oscillograph with two pairs of plates to which the signals from both inputs of the phase detector 7 were applied. Without the stabilizing system, the spin oscillator operated steadily in a band of approximately 1 kc, which corresponds to a variation in the magnetic field of 0.25 oe. The magnetic field variation caused a frequency drift of the nonstabilized spin oscillator of 2.8 cps and varied the phase of the stabilized oscillator by 1°. "The authors express their thanks to A. M. Prokhorov and K. V. Vladimirovskiy for their valuable advice and consultation." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr62 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Cord 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4036720

S/0020/64/156/002/0298/0299

AUTHOR: Abilov, G. S.; Veselago, V. V.; Prokhorov, A. M. (Corr. member AN SSSR)

TITLE: Passage of electromagnetic waves through bismuth

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 298-299

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave, magnetoplasma oscillation, electromagnetic wave penetration, standing wave, bismuth

ABSTRACT: The possibility of penetration of electromagnetic waves through bismuth was pointed out previously (e.g., E. A. Kauer and V. G. Skobov, ZhETF 45, 1963, 610). It has been previously detected by M. S. Khaykin et al. (ZhETF 45, 1963, 1704) by reflection from the resonator in an arrangement for excitation of magnetic plasma oscillations. The present authors have demonstrated the penetration by recording the radiation after passage through the specimen. The apparatus consisted of two strip resonators having a common wall made of a bismuth specimen (23 mm diam, 1.4 mm thick). At 1.8 K, with the apparatus in a magnetic field, the oscillations in the first resonator (9600Mc) produced oscillations in the second

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ACCESSION NR: AP4036720

resonator. The power transmitted depended on the magnetic field strength. In the absence of magnetic field, or during the increase in the specimen temperature up to 4.2K, the penetration of electromagnetic waves was not observed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec63      ATD PRESS: 3053      ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM      NO REF SOV: 004      OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VESELAN, J.

"The Soviet Press is Helping Railroad Men." p. 25 (ZELEZNICE, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1953)  
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,  
April 1954. Unclassified.

VESELA-HANUSOVA, K.

VESELA-HANUSOVA, K. AND J. VESELY

"Our Experiences with Plates in Orthodontic Therapy." (Jaw Orthopedic  
Department of the Bezirk Health Insurance Institute in Prague).

SO: Csl. stomato., 1953, No. 2, pp. 93-107.

FD-2441

USSR/Electronics - Klystrons *VESELAGO, V.G.*

Card 1/1      Pub 90-3/11

Author : Irisova, N. A., Zhabotinskiy, M. Ye., Veselago, V. G.

Title : Frequency stabilization of a three-centimeter klystron with the aid of a spectrum line

Periodical : Radiotekhnika, 10, 26-35, Apr 55

Abstract : A system for stabilizing klystron oscillator frequencies with the aid of the absorption spectrum line of some gas is explained. Gases used for this purpose should have an absorption line which is resonant with the frequency of waves generated by klystrons (centimeter and millimeter). The most effective absorption lines in the centimeter frequency range are those of ammonia gas. Frequency stabilization can be carried either in the region of the fundamental spectrum line, or in the region of its second and third harmonics. Theoretical analysis of this system, basic formulas for calculations; and the characteristics of the experimental model are discussed. The research was conducted at the Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR in 1950-1951. M. A. Leontovich and A. M. Prokhorov are given thanks for advice.

Institution: --

Submitted : June 1, 1954

VESELAGO, V. G.

USSR/Electronics - Regeneration

FD-1830

Card 1/1 Pub 146-15/25

Author : Basov, N. G.; Veselago, V. G.; Zhabotinskiy, M. Ye.

Title : Increase in the quality of the volume resonator by means of regeneration

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 242, February 1955

Abstract : In connection with the possibility with the construction of a molecular oscillator (N. G. Basov and A. M. Prokhorov, *ibid.* 27, 431, 1954; Gordon, Zeiger, Townes, *Phys. Rev.* 95, 282, 1954) the problem arose concerning the essential enhancement of the quality of volume resonators, one of the methods to be used being the creation of superconducting volume resonators (M. S. Khaykin, *DAN SSSR*, 75, 661, 1950) and another method being the use of the method of regeneration well known in low-frequency radio range (G. Barkhausen, *Elektronnyye lampy*, Moscow, 1938). The authors conducted experiments using a volume resonator with goodness  $Q \sim 4 \cdot 10^4$  in a circuit of positive feedback with a microwave amplifier. They increased the effective goodness to  $3 \cdot 10^6$ .

Institution: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : November 4, 1954



Veselago, V. G.

62

621.385.1.029.6 | 621.316.726.029.6  
 ✓4495. Stabilization of the frequency of a 3 cm  
 klystron with the aid of a spectral line. N. A. KASOVA,  
 M. P. ZHABOTINSKII AND V. G. VESELAGO. *Radio-*  
*tekhnika* 10, No 4, 26-34 (1955) In Russian.

To avoid undue loss of power, two klystrons are  
 used. One to provide output at 3 cm, the other (the  
 monitor) so-tuned to the 1 cm band thence to an  
 ammonia-lifted guide in a system like that of Herz-  
 berger and Norton (Abstr. 2572 (1948)). The monitor  
 klystron is frequency-swept by a saw-tooth wave and  
 its output extracted through the 1 cm resonant circuit  
 and a 3 cm mixer connected to the other klystron. In  
 the respective bands, pulses are produced as the  
 monitor frequency equals either the spectral line  
 frequency or the controlled klystron frequency. A  
 square wave is generated of duration equal to the time  
 difference between these pulses and applied to the  
 controlled klystron so as to reduce the difference.  
 The output frequency is thus always changing  
 cyclically with time. In this fashion the frequency is  
 held within less than 4 parts in  $10^6$ . S. C. DUNN

2

Veselago, V. G.

ISSK.

621.372.413 : 621.375.2029.6 62

3288. Increase of Q-factor of a volume resonator with the aid of regeneration. N. G. Il'inskiy, V. G. Veselago, and M. E. Zhabitskiy. Letter in *Zh. tekhn. fiz.*, No. 2, 242 (1955) in Russian.

Including a cavity in the feedback loop of a microwave amplifier improves the Q from  $4 \times 10^4$  to  $3 \times 10^5$  and maintains it thus for several hours. A value of  $5 \times 10^4$  could only be achieved, however, for about 10-20 min. It is suggested that the present limitations due to fluctuations of gain and phase shift in the amplifier could be overcome by using the technique of super-regeneration.

I. C. DUNN

(2)

11  
VESELAYA, G.N.

Courses in mathematical methods. Zav. lab. 29 no.10:1278 '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

L 26469-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/ENP(t)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) RM/JH/WW/JD/JV/JG  
 ACC NR: AP6017368 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/003/0413/0417

AUTHOR: Vesselaya, G. N.; Dubinin, G. N.; Ruzinov, L. P.; Starobina, T. M. 103  
 ORG: Moscow Aviation Institute (Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut); Giredmet B  
 TITLE: Thermodynamics of the chemical reactions occurring during the surface 1  
saturation of metals with certain elements

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 413-417

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, thermodynamics, equilibrium constant, tungsten, rhenium, titanium, iron, silicon, aluminum, chromium, zirconium

ABSTRACT: At the present time the application of diffusion saturation is being principally developed in studies on gas saturation. This method of saturation permits the creation of initial conditions most suitable for the process, which are characterized by a high percentage yield of the diffusion element from its halogenide compound on a saturated surface.

Thus, the equilibrium constants for chemical reactions occurring during surface saturation of tungsten, rhenium, or titanium with iron, silicon, aluminum chromium and zirconium from the gas phase were calculated. 27 27

An analytic calculating method for the equilibrium transformation based on the Descartes theorem and McLauren method is proposed. 27 21

Data are recommended for conducting the diffusion saturation technical process.

Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]  
 SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 28Jun65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 004  
 Card 1/1 PB UDC: 66-971 2

VESELNAYA, L.V.

The number of the document is

SEVCHENKO, I.T.; GORODIS'KIY, V.I.; VESNIA, I.V.; ROSTOVTSOVA, O.M.

Relation of dehydrase activity to the level of the polarographic waves. Medych.zhur. 24 no.6:50-53 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kiivs'kiy rentgen-radiologichnyi i onkologichnyi institut.  
(DEHYDROGENASE,  
polarography, relation of dehydrogenase activity to  
level of polarographic waves)  
(POLAROGRAPHY,  
of dehydrogenase, relation of dehydrogenase activity  
to level of polarographic waves)

GORODIS'KIY, V.I.; VESELA, I.V.; ROSTOVTSOVA, O.M.

Catalase activity in normal and tumor tissues. Medych.zhur. 24  
no.6:54-58 '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kiivs'kiy rentgen-radiologichnyy i onkologichnyi institut.  
(CATALASE,  
in normal & tumor tissues)  
(NEOPLASMS, metabolism in,  
catalase in tumor tissue)

VESELAYA, I.V., UMANSKIY, YU.A.

"Investigating the Accumulation of Radioactive Isotopes in Tumors when Introduced into the Organism in the Form of Antitumorous Sera" p. 100, in the book Experience in the Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Medicine R. Ye. KAVETSKIY and I.T. SHEVCHENKO, published by the Gosmedizdat Publishing House of the UKRAINIAN SSR, KIEV 1955, represents medical transactions of a conference held in KIEV from 18-20 January 1954.

So: 1100235



Vesela, I. V.

TISS E

✓ The calcium and magnesium content of developing tumors. (2)  
V. I. Gorodis'kii, O. M. Rubtsova, and I. V. Vesela  
Sci. Research Roentgen-Radiol. Inst., Kiev  
Ukr. in Biochem. Zhur. 27: 224-5, Russian summary (1951).  
The Ca content of tumor is about 1% and of Mg  
lower than in muscle tissues. The Ca-Mg relation in-  
creases as the tumor development progresses. The cause of  
this manifestation remains unexplained.

*Chem. Lab. for Cancer Study.*

SHORM, F. [SORN, F.], akademik; CHERNETSKIY, V.P.; KHLADEK, S. [HLADEK, S.];  
VESELAY, Y.; SIRT, Y.

6-Azacytidine and its derivatives. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no. 6:1393-  
1395 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii i biokhimii AN Chexhoslovatskoy SSR,  
Praga (for all except Chernetskiy). 2. Institut organicheskoy khimii  
Akademii nauk USSR, Kiyev (for Chernetskiy).  
(Azacytidine)

Veselaya, I.V.

Copper, zinc, cadmium, and nickel content of muscles and tumors. V. I. Gorodis'kii, I. V. Veselaya, and O. N. Rostovtseva (Sci. Research Roentgen-Radium, and Oncol. Inst., Kiev.). *Voprosy Med. Khim.* 2, No. 1, 17-18(1956).—Tumors from 60 diseased rats and femoral muscles from 60 healthy rats were excised, ground, weighed, and Cu, Zn, Cd, and Ni sepd. and detd. polarographically by Malynge's method (*C.A.* 36, 3213<sup>3</sup>). Concn. found (in mg./100 g. dry tissue) were resp.: 0.13, 1.62, traces, and none for muscle tissue and 0.32, 12.20, 2.60, and traces for tumor tissue. Higher concn. of these elements in tumors is attributed to the alkaline medium and combination with sulfhydryl groups. Cyrus C. Sturgis, Jr.

VESELAYA, I.V.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Metabolism.

U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 21, 1950, 98179

Author : Gorodyskiy, V.I., Veselaya, I.V.

Inst : -

Title : On the Sulfur Content in Muscles and Tumors.

Orig Pub : Vopr. med. khimii, 1956, 2, No 5, 357-358

Abstract : Average amount of S in "Tarashevskaya" sarcoma 10 days after transplantation - 3.34% of dry substance; it gradually decreases and after 35 days - 0.67%. In the muscles of healthy rats the total content of S is, on the average, 1.5%. In peripheral regions of the tumor, there is more S than in the central necrotic regions. -- I.S. Neyfel'd

Card 1/1

GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA, I.V.

Binding of sulphydryl groups in malignant growth. Vrach.delo  
supplement '57:100 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskiy i  
onkologicheskiy institut.  
(MERCAPTO GROUP) (CANCER)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Reaction.

T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Bioli, No 16, 1958, 75284

Author : Gorodyskiy, V.I., Vessilaya, I.V.

Inst : -

Title : Activeness of Catalase of Muscles of Rats Infected with  
Radiation Sickness.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med.  
radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 117-119

Abstract : In the muscles of rats the activity of catalase was deter-  
mined in 1-7 days after general roentgen exposure to 1000  
r (14 animals) and in 1-2 days after 2000-3000 r (in 8  
rats). The magnitudes exceeded the control level and in-  
creased with the increase of the interval after exposure.  
The maximal magnitudes were exerted over the controls by  
2.2 times after 1000 r and by 2.4-2.5 times after 2000-  
3000 r. This increase is explained by the accumulation of

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).  
Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 75284

$H_2O_2$  as a result of strong decomposition of tissues under  
the influence of exposure. -- E.B. Glikson.

Card 2/2

- 110 -

VESELAYA, I.V. (Kiyev, 4-ya Dachnaya ul., d.57, kv.1); GORODYSKIY, V.I.

Effect of heavy metal salts on the radiosensitivity of transplanted tumors. Vop.onk. 3 no.3:300-303 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz khimicheskoy laboratorii (rukovod. - V.I.Gorodyskiy) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. zor I.T.Shevchenko)

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

eff. of sodium chromium tartrate & sodium iron tartrate on roentgen sensitivity of transplantable tumors (Rus))

(CHROMIUM, eff.

sodium chromium tartrate on roentgen sensitivity of transplantable tumors (Rus))

(IRON, eff.

sodium iron tartrate on roentgen sensitivity of transplantable tumors (Rus))

(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.

on transplantable tumors, eff. of sodium chromium tartrate & sodium iron tartrate on sensitivity (Rus))



VESELA, I. V.

GORODIS'KIY, V. I.: ~~VESELA, I. V.~~

Manganese content of tumors and muscles [with summary in English].  
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 29 no.4:476-478 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Kiivs'kiy rentgeno-radiologichniy ta onkologichniy institut.  
(CANCER) (MANGANESE IN THE BODY)

VESELAYA, I.V.

Polarographic determination of amino acids. Ukr. khim. zhur.  
30 no.4:398-402 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy rentgeno-radiologicheskii  
i onkologicheskii institut.

SIZENKO, S.P.; GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA I.V.; KIRILLOVA, V.S.

Study of the antitlastic properties of polythionates. Uch.  
zap. KRROI 7:192-197'61. (MIRA 16:8)  
(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS) (THIONATES—THERAPEUTIC USE)

VESELAYA, I.V.

Determination of 3,4-benzopyrene in the air of Kiev. Gig. i san.  
26 no.10:76-78 O '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Khimicheskoy laboratorii kantserogennykh veshchestv Kiyevskogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo  
instituta.

(KIEV--AIR--ANALYSIS)

(BENZOPYRENE)

GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA, I.V.

Amount of 3,4-benzopyrene in dust deposits and snow samples in Kiev.  
Gig. 1 san. 26 no.8:99-100 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo  
i onkologicheskogo instituta.  
(KIEV--AIR POLLUTION) (BENZOPYRENE)

GORODYSKIY, V.I.; VESELAYA, I.V.

Copper, zinc, and cadmium content of the organs of rabbits with malignant tumors. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.2:128-130 Mr-Apr '60.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Research Institute for Radiology and Oncology, Kiev.  
(COPPER IN THE BODY) (ZINC IN THE BODY)  
(CADMIUM IN THE BODY) (CANCER)

GOL'DMAN, A.M., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; ZAYTSEV, A.I.; KOSTYLEV, G.I.;  
LAKHMANCHUK, L.S.; LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya., kand.khimicheskikh nauk;  
PREOBRAZHENSKIY, V.A.; FURMAN, M.S., doktor khimicheskikh nauk;  
Prinimali uchastiye: ZHADIN, B.V.; VESEL'CHAKOVA, T.L.; SEDOVA, S.M.;  
TRUBNIKOVA, V.I.; KUPIN, M.I.; ZHUKOVA, Ye.I.

Preparation of adipic acid in a continuous pilot unit.  
Khim.prom. no.5:323-327 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Adipic acid)

P. VESELCHEV

The present stage of the problem of fever. Tr. from the Russian. p. 12  
(ANALELE ROMANO-SCVIETICE. SERIA MEDICINA GENERALA Vol. 6, No. 3, May/June  
1953 Bucuresti, Rumania)

SOJ East European, LC, Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953



KLIMA, Drahošlav, inz.; BLANKA, Richard; VESELA, Vlasta

Effect of salting methods on ham color stability. Prum  
potravin 15 no.4:175-177 Ap '64.

1. Research Institute of Meat, Brno.

VESELEY, Frantisek (Plzen)

Development of the scientific work organization in the Czech  
Lands. Pt. 2. Pokrsky mat fyz astr 8 no. 5: 259-274 '63.

"Triangular numbers" by W. Sierpinski. Reviewed by Frantisek  
Vesely. 391-392

MILOJICIC, B., dr., doc.; UDICKI, S., dr.; KRAJINOVIC, S., dr., doc.;  
VESELI, F., dr.

The appearance of brucellosis in the proximity of Belgrade  
and the practical significance of atypical cases. Med. glas.  
16 no.9:393-396 S '62.

(BRUCELLOSIS)

VONESH, F. [Vones, F.]; PODRAZKI, V. [Podrasky, V.]; SHIMOVA, Ya.  
[Simova, J.]; VESELY, Z. [Vesely, Z.]

Some changes occurring in the protein complex of rye endosperm  
during the germination of the kernel and flour heating.  
Biokhim. zer. i khlebopech. no.7:151-158 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy  
promyshlennosti, Praga.

ACC NR: AP6035920

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0173/0173

AUTHOR: Rozhin, D. P.; Gus'kov, B. N.; Stil'nik, E. V.; Baskakov, V. I.; Veselin, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Shut-off pyrovalve. Class 47, No. 187463

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 173

TOPIC TAGS: valve, aircraft fuel system, fuel feed system

ABSTRACT: The proposed valve for use, for instance, in aircraft fuel systems, contains a pyromechanism-controlled shut-off element and a housing with a flow-through section having inlet and outlet ducts and a sealing flange. To ensure air-tight sealing by closing the shut-off

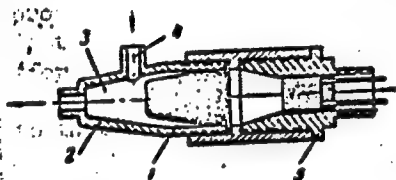


Fig. 1. Pyrovalve

- 1 - Shut-off element; 2 - valve housing;
- 3 - flow-through section; 4 - inlet duct;
- 5 - pyromechanism

Card 1/2

ИДР-1 621.646 621.45

ACC. NR.: AP6035920

element along a single contact surface, to decrease the size and weight of the valve, and also to simplify its design, the flow-through section of the housing is made in the form of a conical seat; the inlet (or outlet) duct closes when the pyromechanism triggers the shut-off element. This element has the shape of a truncated cone (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[WA-76]

SUB. CODE: 21/3/ SUBM DATE: 13Feb65/

Card 2/2

VESELINA, M.

How Lenin's documents are being searched for and preserved.  
IUn.tekh. 6 no.1:12-15 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchnyy sotrudnik Instituta marksizma-leninizma.  
(Lenin, Vladimir Il'ich, 1870-1924)  
(Manuscripts--Conservation and restoration)

Veselinov, Bogoya Stankov

Suvelnitsite v narodnite suvety. Sofiya, "Nauka i Izkustvo", 1963.

141 p.

Bibliographical footnotes.



MICHALICKOVA, J.; VESELINOV, E.

Infantile pneumonitis in the light of recent scientific discoveries.  
Cesk. pediat. 10 no.2:81-88 Mar 55.

1. II detska klinika SU v Bratislave; predn. doc. MUDr J.Michalickova.  
(PNEUMONIA, in inf. and child.)

BULGARIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Applications - Food Industry.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 11, 1958, 37894  
Author : Veselinov, E.  
Inst :  
Title : Selection of Tomatoes and Our Canning Industry (Answer  
to the Dissertation of the Same Name by H. Daskalov)  
Orig Pub : Cooperat. Zemedelye, 1956, No 5, 30-31  
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

39

VESELINOV, E.

VESELINOV, E. "Tomato Sorts and Our Canning Industry." p. 30.

Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1956  
KOOOPERATIVNO ZEMEDELIE  
AGRICULTURE  
Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

MICHALICKOVA, J.; VESHLINOV, H.

Influenza in children, Cesk. pediat. 13 no.8:684-687 5 Sept 58.

1. II. detska klinika Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave, prednosta doc. dr. Jaroslava Michalickova Doc. MUDr. J. Michalickova, Zahradnicka 1, Bratislava.

(INFLUENZA, in inf. & child,  
pathogen. & compl. of Czech. epidemic (Cs))

**VESELIHOV, M. MUDr.**

Spontaneous pneumothorax after pneumonia in children and its therapy  
by suction drainage. Pediat. listy, Praha 9 no.5:267-268 Sept-Oct 54.

1. Z II. detske kliniky Slovenske university v Bratislave -  
prednosta doc. MUDr. J. Michalickova

(PNEUMOTHORAX, in infant and child  
after pneumonia, ther. by suction drainage)

(PNEUMONIA, complications  
pneumothorax in inf. & child., ther. by suction drainage)

(DRAINAGE  
suction drainage in ther. in pneumothorax in inf. &  
child. after pneumonia)

NOVAK, A., Dr.; VESSELINOV, E., Dr.

Pulmonary abscess in children and its therapy. Pediat. listy, Praha  
9 no.6:343-344 Dec 54.

1. Z II. detske kliniky v Bratislave; prednosta doc. Dr. J. Michalickova  
(LUNGS, abscess  
in inf. & child., ther., antibiotics)  
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use  
lung abscess in inf. & child.)

VESELINOV, E.

Chronic pulmonary diseases in children with developmental anomalies.  
Cesk.pediat.15 no.6/7:552-554 J1'60.

1. II. detska klinika lebarskej fakulty UK v Bratislave, prednosta  
doc.MUDr. J.Michalickova.  
(LUNG abnorm)

VESELINOV, G.D., uchitel'.

Study of insect structure based on the cricket. Est.v shkole no.6:80-82 '53.  
(MIRA 6:10)

1. Srednyaya shkola no.4 g. Sofii (Bolgariya).

(Insects--Anatomy)



VESELINOV, G.D., biolog

Some notes on the textbooks of zoology for the 7th grade, edition  
1961, of the general industrial polytechnic schools. Biol i khim  
4 no.2:56-59 '62.

VESELINOV, G.D., biolog

Preservation of the country's nature. Biolog i khim no.6:1-3  
'61.

ZAKHVATKIN, V.K.; KULIMIN, S.G.; GEORGIYEV, K.T.; VESELINOV, S.K.

Increasing the output of flotation equipment at Bulgarian  
ore dressing plants. TSvet. met. 38 no.9:18-25 S '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)

POPOV, Stolan A.; VESELINOV, Stefan K., inah.

Purification of the water polluted during the dressing of  
the fine pernik coal. Tekhnika Bulg 11 no.9:345-348 '62.

TEOFILOV, K., inzh.; VESELINOV, St., inzh.

Improvement in the extraction of metals from ores, reserve for the increase of labor productivity and reduction of prime cost of concentrates. Min delo 18 no.1:13-16 Ja '63.

1. E-K otdel "Obogatitelen" (for Teofilov).
2. Raionen inzhener po obogatiavane, Upravlenie "Tsvetna metalurgija i rudodobiv" (for Veselinov).

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Diagnostic value of the method of direct roentgenographic enlargement. Nauch.tr.vissh.med.inst.Sofia 42 no.5:23-32 '63.

1. Iz kruzhoka po rentgenologiya; nauchn rukovoditel: dr.  
A. Zheliazkov.

TANEV, I.; VESELINOV, V.; KUNEVA, Zh.; NEYCHEVA, Ye.; MANOLOV, K.;  
SKORCHEVA, S.; FEDOROV, V.

Salmonella gallinarum-pullorum as pathogens of food poisoning  
in man. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.12:118-119  
D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Sofiyskiy meditsinskiy institut, I Sofiyskaya infektsionnaya  
bol'nitsa i Veterinarnyy institut, Sofiya, Bolgariya.

BAYL'OZOV, D.; PANAYOTOVA, M; VESELINOV, V.

Methods for detecting staphylococcal enterotoxin. Zhur.mikrobiol.,  
epid.i immun. 33 no.8:101-104 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo veterinarno-  
gigiyenicheskogo instituta produktov zhivotnovodstva, Bolgariya.  
(STAPHYLOCOCCUS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)



VESELINOV, V.; NEICHEVA, E.

A case of *Salmonella gallinarum-pullorum* infection. *Sovr.med.*  
(Sofia) 15 no.3: 29-31 '64

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POPOV, A.; VESELINOV, V.

Clinico-bacteriological considerations on dysentery during  
1952-53. Suvrem. med., Sofia 6 no.11:107-113 1955.

1. Iz Katedrata po epidemiologija i infeksiozni bolesti pri  
Visshia meditsinski institut V. Chervenkov, Sofia (sav.  
katedrata: prof. P. Verbev).  
(DYSENTERY, BACILIARY, epidemiology,  
in Bulgaria. (Bul))

VESELINOV, V.: GUBEV, E.

Synanthropic flies as an epidemiologic factor in intestinal infections. Nauch. tr. Vissh. med. inst. Chervenkov, Sofia 2 no.4:29-44 1956.

1. Predstavena ot prof. P. Verbev, zavezhdashch Katedrata po epidemiologiya i infekts. bolesti.

(GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES, transmission,  
by flies (Bul))

(FLIES,  
transm. of intestinal infect. (Bul))

BULGARIA/Cultivated plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

M-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39321

Author : Veseliny, Ye.

Inst : -

Title : The Method of Growing Tomatoes Without Seedlings.

Orig Pub : Ovoshcharstvo i gradinarstvo, 1957, No 3, 23-26.

Abstract : The agricultural engineering pertaining to tomato growing without seedlings in accordance with data obtained from the experimental station in Negovan (Sofia region, Bulgaria) is described in this paper.

Card 1/1

Veterinary Medicine

BULGARIA

PAVLOV, N., Dr, MAKAVEYEVA, E., Dr, VESELINOVA, A., Dr, VIZPB/not identified/

"Disease of New- Born Lambs Caused By Neorickettsiae"  
Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 63, No 1, 1966, pp 3-6

Abstract: The virus abortion of sheep is a latent neorickettsiae infection. Lambs that are born alive exhibit symptoms of the infection. Tissues and organs of infected new- born lambs were subjected to a pathological, anatomic, and histologic investigation. Two strains of the causative factor were isolated and propagated in 6-day old chicken embryos on being injected into their yolk sac. The embryos perished on infection and showed presence of typical elementary bodies. Antigen obtained from chicken embryos had properties identical with those of antigen isolated from the placenta of aborting ewes. By using the antigen from chicken embryos, the reaction of complement fixation was carried out for diagnostic purposes.

1/1

VESELINOVA, Khr. K.

Pathogenesis of pertussis and parapertussis. Suvr. med. (Sofia)  
15 no.12:23-27 '64.

VESELINOVA, Khr. K.

Epidemiological studies on pertussis and parapertussis. Suvr.  
med. 14 no.4:37-41 '63.

(WHOOPING COUGH) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)  
(PERTUSSIS VACCINE)

BULGARIA

Khr. K. VESELINOVA, Department of Epidemiology at the Medical College  
(Katedra po epidemiologiya pri VMI), Head (rukovoditel na katedrata)  
P. VERBEV, Sofia.

"Epidemiological Studies of Pertussis and Parapertussis."

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 4, 1963; pp 37-41.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Epidemiologic review of 223 cases of pertussis and 91 of parapertussis found in 12 children 'collectives' totaling 705 children: ages, sex, clinical patterns, discussion. The triple DPT vaccine will prevent and modify pertussis but it has no effect on parapertussis. Two tables, 4 references: 2 Soviet, Bulgarian, Czech thesis.

1/1



VESELINOVA, Khr. K.; NINOV, N.M.

On the use of fluorescent antibody technics in pertussis and parapertussis. Suvr. med. (Sofia) 16 no.3:150-156 '65.

1. VMI - Sofia, Katedra po epidemiologiya (rukovoditel dots. E. Gubev) i Katedra po mikrobiologiya (rukovoditel prof. Sv. Burdakov). Submitted July 1964.

VESELINOVIC, Aleksandar, dr.; PREMUZIC, Mira, dr.

Fundus oculi in anemia. Liječn. vjesn. 84 no.1:23-26 '62.

1. Iz Ocnog odjela Bolnice "Brace dra Sobol" i Internog odjela Opce bolnice "Susak" u Rijeci.

(FUNDUS OCULI) (ANEMIA diag)

YUGOSLAVIA

VESELINOVIC, Dr Aleksandar, Eye Clinic (Ocna Klinika), Faculty of  
Medicine (Medicinski Fakultet), Rijeka.

"Analysis of the Causes of Blindness in the Rijeka Area."

Zagreb, Liječnički Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 6, 1963, pp 611-613.

Abstract: [Author's English summary modified] Rijeka numbers 335  
recorded cases of blindness (0.113 percent of the population, two-  
thirds of them men), the most common causes being hereditary de-  
generative eye diseases (20.8 percent), accidents (17.3 percent),  
myopia (15.2 percent), and cataracts (13 percent). Infectious  
diseases caused blindness in 8.3 percent of the cases. Atrophica  
papillae n. optici, ablatio retinae, and sclerotic changes of the  
retina were rare as causes of blindness.

Tables, British and Yugoslav references.

1/1

VESELINOVIC, LJ.

"The railroad network of Yugoslavia."

p. 7 (Zeleznice) Vol. 14, no. 1, Jan. 1958  
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 4,  
April 1958

VESELINOVIC, Lj.

An important contribution to the development of the international road traffic. Medun transp 8 no.9:639-640 S '62.

IVURICIC, T.; NIKOLIC, B.; VESLINOVIC, S.

Plasma proteins in the anaphylactic and histaminic reactions. Bull.  
Acad.serbe sc., classe med. 11 no.2:93-96 1954.

(ALLERGY, experimental,  
blood proteins in)

(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various diseases,  
exper. allergy)

VESELINOVIC-CUCULIC, M.

"Results of Studies of the Tertiary Terranes between Paracin and Razanj"  
p. 207  
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,  
No. 19 October, 1953, Unclassified

VESELINOVIC, D.

"Results of Geological Research in the Area between Vratarnica and Mali  
Izvor" p. 121  
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,  
No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified



VESELINOVIC, D.

"Barremien Cephalopoda at Vrska Cuka, Eastern Serbia" p. 87  
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 33, 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, IC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

VESELINOVIC, V.

Cooling equipment of the T-34 tank. p. 267. VOJNO-TEHNIČKI GLASNIK.  
Beograd. Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,  
Vol. 5, no. 12, December 1956

| 1ST AND 2ND GROUPS  |  | 3RD AND 4TH GROUPS |  |
|---|--|--------------------|--|
| PROPERTIES AND PROPERTIES INDEX   |  |                    |  |
| 10  |  | 10                 |  |
| <p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Purification of acriflavine. A. M. Grigorovskii and T. A. Yemlitakaya. U.S.S.R. 65,764, Jan. 31, 1940. An aq. soln. of tech. acriflavine is treated with <math>\text{NaHCO}_3</math> with heating, the soln. is filtered, and the pure product is pptd. by <math>\text{HCl}</math>. M. Hoesch</p> |  |                    |  |
| ASB-3L4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION   |  |                    |  |
| 1ST GROUP   |  | 2ND GROUP          |  |
| 1ST GROUP   |  | 2ND GROUP          |  |

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| <i>ea</i>   |  |                    |  |                               |  | 10                 |  |
| <p>N-Acetylsulfanilamide. A. M. Grigorovskii and T. A. Veselitskaya. U.S.S.R. 66,599, June 30, 1946. <math>\text{AcNH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{SO}_2\text{NHC}_6\text{H}_5</math> is saponified with an alc. soln. of an alkali. By this method no side reactions occur and the product is free of admixt.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. Horsch</p> |  |                    |  |                               |  |                    |  |
| A.M.S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION  |  |                    |  |                               |  |                    |  |
| SOURCES OF INFORMATION  |  |                    |  | CLASSIFICATION                |  |                    |  |
| SOURCES OF INFORMATION  |  |                    |  | CLASSIFICATION                |  |                    |  |

| TEST AND PROPERTIES INDEX  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>CA</p> <p>A complex salt of silver lactate and 3,6-diamino-10-methylacridine. A. M. Grigorovich and T. A. Yezhikova. <i>Farmatsiya</i> No. 6, 17-17(1948).—To stabilize flavargin for storage in ampoules, "dry flavargin" (a complex of Ag lactate and 3,6-diamino-10-methylacridine) was tested and found to be stable in storage. A similar complex is formed by flavacridine, but not by 3,6-diaminoacridine. Julian P. Smith</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>FROM SYNONYMS</p> <p>SYNONYMS MAY ONLY BE</p> <p>CLASSIFIED</p>   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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**Mechanism of formation of acridones from diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acids.** A. M. Grigorovich and T. A. Veselitskaya. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 1795-1800(1948).--Direct *N*-benzoylation of a no. of diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acids was demonstrated as a side reaction in the acridone formation from these acids and  $\text{BaCl}_2$ . *N*-Ba salts are capable of thermal decomposition into acridone and  $\text{BaOH}$ . The mechanism of acridone formation, in general, is viewed as proceeding through the  $\text{PhNCOCH}_2$  intermediate. 2- $\text{PhNHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  (20 g.), 210 ml.  $\text{PhMe}$ , and 14.4 g.  $\text{BaCl}_2$  refluxed 2 hrs. gave 6.5 g. acridone, while the mother liquor gave 5.5 g. *N*-benzoyl-diphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid, m. 185-6° (from  $\text{dill. Me}_2\text{CO}$ ); after reprecip. from  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  soln. the acid is unchanged and m. 180-90° (from  $\text{dill. Me}_2\text{CO}$ ). On heating to 190-210° it readily splits off  $\text{BaOH}$  and gives acridone; this is contrary to the results reported by Janin and Turner (C. A. 32, 10639); at 230-40° up to 70% yields can be obtained. 4,2- $\text{Cl}(\text{PhNH})\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  (10 g.) (I), 100 ml.  $\text{PhMe}$ , and 6.5 g.  $\text{BaCl}_2$  after 2 hrs. reflux gave 1.5 g. 3-chloro-9(10H)-acridone and the mother liquor gave after concn., washing with hot  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  and  $\text{MeOH}$ , and crystn. from  $\text{MeOH}$ , 1 g. *N*-Ba deriv. of I (6 g. crude), m. 207-8°; this, on heating to 230-5°, gave 60% 3-chloro-9(10H)-acridone and  $\text{BaOH}$ . Similarly, 4'-methoxy-5-chlorodiphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid (30 g.) and 18 g.  $\text{BaCl}_2$  in hot  $\text{PhMe}$  gave 6 g. 2-methoxy-6-chloro-9(10H)-acridone and the corresponding *N*-benzoyl-4'-methoxy-5-chlorodiphenylamine-2-carboxylic acid, m. 191-2° (from  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$ ), which at 250° gives  $\text{BaOH}$  and 62-73% 2-methoxy-6-chloro-9(10H)-acridone. G. M. K.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0

UFCELITSKAYA, I. A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859610010-0"

GRIGOROVSKIY, A.M.; ~~VESELITSKAYA, T.A.~~

Aminocorichine and its analogs. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.2:466-473  
F '56. (MIRA 9:8)  
(Quinacrine)



ZASOSOV, V.A.; AKIF'YEVA, T.N.; VESNITSKAYA, T.A.

Synthesis of derivatives of sulfonylbutylurea. Med.prom. 14  
no.1:7-12 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.  
(URNA)

VESELITSKI<sup>Y</sup>-BOZHIDAROVICH, SERGE<sup>Y</sup>

Die Entwicklung des Transkaukasischen Verkehrsnetzes. [The development of the  
Transcaucasian transportation network]. Leipzig, 1904. 93 p.

DLC: HE3379.C4V5

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,  
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

AID P - 3085

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 19/29

Author : Veselitskiy, K. K., Eng.

Title : Automatic reclosure in cable networks

Periodical : Energetik, 7, 25-27, J1 1955

Abstract : The author describes a scheme of connections developed by Eng. Yeregin of the Lenenergo. The arrangement serves for switching into parallel operation a large number of transmission lines through the intermediary of cable connections between distributing centers. It is equipped with automatic reclosure devices. Five connection diagrams.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

VESHNITSKIY, S.K. (Barnaul)

Late results of operative treatment of alveolar echinococcosis of the brain. Vop.neirokhir. 23 no.6:44-45 M-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Neyrokhirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Altayskoy krayevoy bul'nitsy (na baze Altyaskogo krayevogo gosspitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny).

(BRAIN diseases)

(ECHINOCOCCOSIS surgery)

FRANK-KAMENECKIJ, D.A. [Frank-Kamenetsiy, D.A.], prof. (Moskva);  
VESELKA, Josef, dr. [translator]

Negative absolute temperature. Pokroky mat fyz astr 5 no.6:713-718  
'60.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Mechanics.

B.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1959, 14628

Author : Veselka, Josef

Inst : -

Title : Concerning the Problem of Parity Conservation

Orig Pub : Pokroky. mat., fys. a astron., 1958, 3, No 5, 542-559

Abstract : Scientific-popular article.

Card 1/1

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